		c.,c.		
1	Lori E. Andrus (SBN 205816) Micha Star Liberty (SBN 215687) Jennie Lee Anderson (SBN 203586) ANDRUS LIBERTY & ANDERSON LLP 1438 Market Street			
2				
3				
4	San Francisco, CA 94102 Telephone: (415) 896-1000			
	Facsimile: (415) 896-2249			
5 6	lori@libertylaw.com micha@libertylaw.com jennie@libertylaw.com			
7	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class			
8	(Additional counsel appear on signature page)			
9	rreynolds@pfeiferlaw.com ANNABELLE DE LA MORA, ESQ. (SBN 117649)  adelamora@pfeiferlaw.com PFEIFER & REYNOLDS, LLP 765 The City Drive, Suite 380 Orange, CA 92868			
10				
11				
12				
13				
14	Facsimile: (310) 388-5416			
15	Attorneys for Defendants MORTGAGE INVESTORS GROUP, INC., and MORTGAGE INVESTORS GROUP,			
16	A General Partnership UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
17				
18	FOR THE NORTHERN	N DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
19	SAN JOSE DIVISION			
20	JAY J. RALSTON, On Behalf Of Himself	Civil Case No.: C 08-00536 JF		
21	And All Others Similarly Situated,	JOINT RULE 26(f) REPORT		
22	Plaintiff,	SOLVE ROLL 20(1) REFORE		
23	V.			
24	MORTGAGE INVESTORS GROUP, INC., MORTGAGE INVESTORS			
25	GROUP, a general partnership, AND DOES 1-10,			
<ul><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	Defendants.			
28	Following a conference of counsel on April 23, 2008, Plaintiff Jay J. Ralston and			
	JOINT DULE 26/E) REPORT			

JOINT RULE 26(F) REPORT

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Defendants Mortgage Investors Group Inc., and Mortgage Investors Group, a general partnership, (collectively "Defendant") submit this written report pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f).

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## INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

5 This is a putative state and nationwide class action. Plaintiff filed his complaint on 6 January 24, 2008. The complaint asserts seven causes of action and seeks a variety of legal 7 remedies. The Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1601, et seq., is the basis of the First 8 Cause of Action. The Second, Third, and Seventh Causes of Action are predicated on the 9 California Unfair Competition Law, Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq., with 10 allegations of unlawful businesses practices predicated on TILA, unfair or fraudulent businesses practices, and unlawful businesses practices predicated on the California Financial Code § 22303, 12 respectively. The Fourth Cause of Action is based upon alleged fraudulent omissions. There is a 13 breach of contract claim (Fifth Cause of Action), and a claim for breach of the implied covenant 14 of good faith and fair dealing (Sixth Cause of Action). On March 28, 2008, Defendants filed a 15 Motion to Dismiss. However, Plaintiff has notified Defendants of his intention to file a First 16 Amended Complaint on or before May 9, 2008, and thus shall render moot the Motion to Dismiss

I.

currently on file.

## FACTUAL SUMMARY OR ANALYSIS OF THE CASE

## PLAINTIFF'S STATEMENT

Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of class members, alleges that Defendants failed to make adequate disclosures in violation of the TILA, in connection with the Option ARM home loans Defendants sold to Plaintiff and other consumers. Class members include individuals who received an Option ARM loan through Defendants on their primary residence between January 24, 2004 and January 24, 2008.

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated TILA by failing to make required disclosures regarding the terms and conditions of the Option ARM loans they sell. TILA requires all lenders, including Defendants, to make certain disclosures to borrowers concerning the terms and conditions of their home loans in a clear and conspicuous manner. Plaintiff alleges that

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Defendants failed to clearly and conspicuously disclose in their loan documents and in the federally required TILA disclosure statements: (i) the actual interest rate Defendants charged Plaintiff and consumers on their loans; (ii) the payments on the notes at the initial low interest rate absolutely would result in negative amortization and that the principal balance absolutely would increase as a result; and (iii) that the initial interest rate provided was discounted and does not reflect the actual interest that Plaintiff, and others, were paying on the loans. Plaintiff seeks the right of rescission, individually and on behalf of the class, under TILA, as well as damages.

Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants violated California's UCL. Plaintiff has alleged three separate causes of action for violations of the UCL (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200, et seq.) One UCL cause of action is premised on the "unlawful" prong of the UCL and is predicated solely on Defendants' failure to comply with TILA. Another UCL cause of action is premised on the "unfair" and "fraudulent" prongs of Plaintiff's UCL claim; it is based on allegations that Defendants sold deceptive financial products to consumers. The final UCL cause of action is based on contract law principles. Plaintiff alleges that the loan agreements, which are the subject of this action, are unconscionable and are therefore in violation of Financial Code § 22302 and the UCL. Plaintiff seeks restitution and equitable relief on these claims.

Lastly, Plaintiff alleges that the Defendants breached the express terms of the written contract entered by and between Plaintiff and Defendants by failing to apply any portion of Plaintiff's loan payments, which were based on the initial low interest rate, to reduce the principal balance on the loan. Plaintiff seeks damages and/or other equitable relief on these causes of action.

## B. DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT

Plaintiff Jay J. Ralston ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of herself and putative class members has sued his lender Mortgage Investors Group, and a separate entity, Mortgage Investors Group, Inc. which had no connection to the making of the loan. As the loan documents that Plaintiff attached to his complaint and the documents accompanying Defendants' motion to dismiss establish, Plaintiff took out an adjustable rate loan from Mortgage Investors Group which had an adjustable interest rate and gave the Plaintiff the option of making various levels of monthly payments.

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Plaintiff alleges that in twelve different respects the loans failed to disclose information required by TILA. Plaintiff also alleges that both the TILA claims and other provisions of the loan violated California's Unfair Competition Law and that Defendants fraudulently omitted facts about the loan and breached the loan contract.

Defendants deny each of these claims and also claims that a statue of limitations bars the TILA claim for damages. Defendants have not yet been served with a First Amended Complaint by Plaintiff.

#### II. **REPORT ON FRCP 26(f) ISSUES**

#### A. **INITIAL DISCLOSURES**

The parties have agreed that initial disclosures will be exchanged pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1) within the time prescribed by the Rule.

Because Plaintiff intends to add as defendants subsequent assignees and loan servicers who may also be liable for inadequate disclosures, Plaintiff has advised Defendants that they should identify in their initial disclosures the entities who subsequently serviced or were assigned proposed class members' loans. Defendant denies it has an obligation under Rule 26 to identify assignees of all of the thousands of loans in the proposed class and all of the loan servicers known to Defendants as part of its initial disclosure.

#### В. **DISCOVERY**

Plaintiff contends that discovery should proceed forthwith. Discovery sought shall include information relating to subsequent purchasers and assignees of the ARM loans Defendants sold during the class period and discovery pertaining to class certification. Plaintiff will also seek discovery related to Defendants' loan practices and conduct in connection with the formulation, development, implantation and marketing of the ARM loans at issues. Plaintiff contends that there is no reason for discovery to be conducted in phases.

Defendants contend that discovery as to class certification issues may proceed forthwith. Defendants position is that it is inequitable to impose the high cost and burden on Defendants of classwide discovery when: 1) the pleadings have not been finalized and Plaintiff has not even

 filed its First Amended Complaint and 2) the possibility that a class will be certified is highly speculative given that not a single Court of Appeal nationwide has certified a class for rescission under TILA in these circumstances.

The parties' respective proposed discovery schedules are as follows:

Event	Plaintiff's	Defendants' Proposed
	Proposed Schedule	Schedule
Phase I Class Certification Discovery	Plaintiff objects to phased discovery on the	<u>December 1, 2008</u>
Cut-off	ground that it would be inefficient.	
File Motion for Class Certification	December 15, 2008	<u>December 15, 2008</u>
Defendants' Opposition to Motion for		January 15, 2009
Class Certification		
Phase II Merit Discovery Commences	Plaintiff objects to phased discovery on the ground that it would be inefficient.	January 31, 2009
Plaintiff's Reply in Support of Motion	February 16, 2009	January 30, 2009
for Class Certification	<b>3</b> /	
Non-Expert Discovery Cut-off	February 27, 2009	July 31, 2009
Expert Witness Disclosure	March 31, 2009	August 17, 2009
Expert Discovery Cut-off	May 29, 2009	November 12, 2009
Dispositive and Discovery Motions	May 29, 2009	November 12, 2009
Pretrial Conference	July 10, 2009	January 11, 2010

#### C. DISCOVERY OF ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION

Plaintiff has proposed an electronic discovery protocol and has attempted to meet and confer regarding an informal exchange of information related to Defendants' electronically stored information and production thereof in lieu of depositions pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil

Procedure 30(b)(3). Defendants will respond to Plaintiff's proposal regarding an informal exchange of electronically stored information. Further, the parties anticipate the need for a confidentiality order and shall meet and confer over a Stipulated Protective Order.

D. PRIVILEGE OR WORK PRODUCT ISSUES

At present, the parties are not aware of any issues relating to claims of privilege or work product. To the extent such issues arise in the future, the parties will confer to address them and, if necessary, bring them to the attention of the Court.

## E. LIMITATIONS ON DISCOVERY

Discovery should be conducted in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Defendants request a maximum of 25 depositions including depositions of Plaintiffs and any mortgage brokers and other potential witnesses. Defendants request that the parties be permitted to serve 50 interrogatories.

## F. OTHER ORDERS

At present, the parties do not propose that this Court enter any other orders pursuant to FRCP 16 or 26(c).

	Case 5:08-cv-00536-JF	Document 16	Filed 05/07/2008 Page 7 of 9	
1	DATE: May 6, 2008		ANDRUS LIBERTY & ANDERSON LLP	
2	, ,			
3			By: /s/ Micha Star Liberty Micha Star Liberty	
4			Lori E. Andrus (SBN 205816)	
5			Micha Star Liberty (SBN 215687) Jennie Lee Anderson (SBN 203586)	
6 7			1438 Market Street San Francisco, CA 94102	
8			Telephone: (415) 896-1000 Facsimile: (415) 896-2249	
9			lori@libertylaw.com micha@libertylaw.com jennie@libertylaw.com	
10			David M. Arbogast, Esq. (SBN 167571)	
11			Jeffrey K. Berns (SBN 131351) ARBOGAST & BERNS LLP	
12			19510 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 200 Tarzana, California 91356	
13			Telephone: (818) 961-2000 Facsimile: (818) 867-4820	
14			jberns@jeffbernslaw.com	
15			Paul R. Kiesel, Esq. (SBN 119854) Patrick DeBlase, Esq. (SBN 167138)	
16			Michael C. Eyerly, Esq. (SBN 178693) KIESEL BOUCHER LARSON LLP	
17			8648 Wilshire Boulevard Beverly Hills, California 90211	
18			Telephone: (310) 854-4444 Facsimile: (310) 854-0812 kiesel@kbla.com	
19			deblase@kbla.com eyerly@kbla.com	
20			Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class	
21			Thomeys for I willigg and the Class	
22	Dated: May 6, 2008	рī	FEIFER & REYNOLDS, LLP	
23	Dated. Way 0, 2000	11	EII ER & RETIVOLDS, EEI	
24		Ву	•	
25			ROLAND P. REYNOLDS, Esq. Attorneys for Defendants MORTGAGE	
26			INVESTORS GROUP, INC. and MORTGAGE INVESTORS GROUP	
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	JOINT RULE 26(F) REPORT			

JOINT RULE 26(F) REPORT

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